THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 26, 1855. No. 10

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
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R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee*.
CHARLES B. ROOT,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best ternis.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and or sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

Ward Gold Mine Stock!
AT AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction, on Thursday, the 13th Dec. next, in front of the Court House, in this city, one certificate for 1,500 shares of stock in the Ward Gold Mine, located in Davidson county, in this State, belonging to the estate of W. R. Scott deceased.

Also, at the same time and place, the said Scott's interests in the following mines, viz: Patton, White and Walker Copper and Gold Mines, which are located in Guilford county.

Terms: Six months credit for approved negotiable notes, bearing interest from day of sale.

P. F. PESCUD,
J. F. JORDAN,
Adm'rs with will anne ed of W. R. Scott, dec'd.

Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1855. 3—td.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.

Nov. 30, 1855. 3—tf.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY THE 27TH OF DECEMBER NEXT will be sold at the dwelling house of Stephen Stephenson, living eight miles South of Raleigh, SEVEN LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, belonging to the estate of H. A. McCullers, deceased, consisting of men and women.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. TURNER, Adm'r.

Nov. 27, 1855. 3—3tpd.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

☞ Register copy.

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Sergeant S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.

Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, an its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

A TEACHER WANTED.—TO TAKE CHARGE of the Valley Academy, Caldwell county, N. C. For a permanent classical school, there is scarcely a more desirable location in the State, combining, as it does, the advantages of health, cheapness, morality of the neighborhood, &c. None need apply except such as are thoroughly qualified to prepare boys to enter our University, and who are of good moral conduct.

Application must be made by 1st of January, 1856. No objection to a limited school, if preferred. Direct to the undersigned, or to Gen. S. F. Patterson.

ED. W. JONES,
Fort Deuance, N. C.

Nov. 19, 1855. 1—5t.

PIANOS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESpectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and public generally that he still continues to manufacture Pianos at his old stand on Hargett Street. He has recently finished two, which for sweetness of tone, touch and durability will compare favorably with any made elsewhere, and at much less than Northern prices. Also, on hand several nearly new second-hand, including one of New York make nearly as good as new. Persons wishing to purchase or rent Pianos by the month or year are invited to call and examine the above instruments.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner by his son, who has had ten years experience in the business.

WESLEY WHITAKER, Sr.

Nov. 27, 1855. 1101—w3t.

MACON HOUSE.
Portsmouth, Va.

THIS HOUSE, WHICH HAS BEEN CLOSED FOR the last three months and in which there have been no cases of yellow fever, is now open for the reception of visitors. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in refitting and refurnishing it as a first class Hotel. The patronage which it heretofore received is again solicited.

Portsmouth, Nov. 11, 1855. 103—wasw1m.

☞ Register copy and forward account.

NOTICE.

FAIRMONT HOTEL FOR SALE, WITH NINEty acres of good land, 8 Offices, 1 Store House, and all necessary out houses. This House is well known by persons who have been to Nashville, therefore, I deem it unnecessary to say anything in regard to what could be done there. Any person wishing to make money, cannot invest their money in any property better than the above named.

Price, thirty-six hundred dollars—terms easy. For further particulars apply to

S. A. ARRINGTON,
Nashville, N. C.

Dec. 1, 1855. 3—5t.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS ELIZA HILL, PROPOSES OPENING A school for girls, on the 1st of January next. She has provided for this purpose, a suitable room, on her own premises, and would like to engage from ten to twenty pupils as soon as possible, that she may make all necessary arrangements in due time.

Nov. 15, 1855. 1100—w4t.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 16—

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.

October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
300 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.

Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.

MYERS & JANKE,

DEALERS IN

Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.

NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANnouncing to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respecter of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855 94—

FINE FRUIT TREES!

30,000 FRUIT TREES OF THE FINEST select kinds, native and foreign, are now ready for sale by Joshua Lindley at New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C., and Owen Lindley, at Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C., consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries. Persons wanting Trees will please to direct their orders to Joshua Lindley, New Garden, or Owen Lindley, Cane Creek.

JOSHUA LINDLEY,
OWEN LINDLEY.

Nov. 6, 1855. 1098—w5w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.—Timothy W. Ward and others vs. John P. Turner and Hardy W. B. Price—Fall Term, 1855.

To Hardy W. B. Price, SIR:—You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in Williamston, at the ensuing term, to be held on the last Monday in February, 1856, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill of the complainants above named, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, in Williamston, this the 24th day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Oct. 28, 1855. 1097—w6w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EXecuted by Menassah Sater, on the 16th day of August, 1853, for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell, on the 20th of December next, on the premises, one tract of land lying in Wake county, on the north side of Crabtree Creek, near the paper mill, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less.

Also at the residence of said Menassah Sater, on Saturday the 22d day of December, I will sell the tract of land on which he resides, known as the mill tract, situated on Barton's creek and containing thirteen acres more or less. Also two stills and stands, and all other fixtures about the still-house, together with a large stock of hogs, oxen, cows and calves, horses, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, crop of corn, fodder, one wagon and harness, four carts, one carriage, and one negro woman, and various other articles.

☞ Terms six months credit with bond and approved security. W. H. HIGH, *Trustee*.

Oct 20, 1855. 97—td.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AT NOVEMBER Term, 1855, of Wake County Court qualified as the Administrator of the estate of Tabitha Rogers, deceased, will sell at the residence of Allen R. Rogers, in said County, on Wednesday the 19th day of December next, a large quantity of perishable property.

TERMS: Six months credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.

J. W. F. ROGERS, Adm'r.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—AT THE SAME TIME and place, will be sold twelve likely negroes, by the undersigned as Commissioner. They are men, women and children.

Terms of sale the same as prescribed above.

J. W. F. ROGERS, Com.

Nov. 27, 1855. 2—sw3w.

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by

J. J. LITCHFORD.

October 23, 1855. 96—

WILLIAM LEA,

Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will give special attention to the sale of

Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.

At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.

April 2, 1854. 39—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Coahoma county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:
The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,

SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin, 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

Resumption of the Through Travel!

DAILY, DIRECT, BY THE

SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD,

AND THE SPLENDID BAY STEAMERS

LOUISIANA AND NORTH-CAROLINA,

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, *cleansed, repainted* and put in the most *complete order* for the Safe and Comfortable transportation of the Southern travel to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. On and after Thursday, Nov. 1st, The Trains of the SEABOARD and ROANOKE RAIL ROAD will leave WELDON, N. C. *DAILY* at 2 *o'clock, P. M.*, after the arrival of the MORNING TRAIN from WILMINGTON, N. C., for *PORTSMOUTH, Va.*, connecting there with the BAY STEAMERS, LOUISIANA and NORTH CAROLINA, which leave the DEPOT WHARF *DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)* at 6 o'clock, P. M., for BALTIMORE, arriving there the next morning at 7 o'clock, in time for the CARS for PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

SCHEDULE FOR THE THROUGH LINE!

Leave Wilmington, N. C.,	at	6 A. M.
" Weldon "	"	2 P. M.
" Portsmouth, Va.,	"	6 P. M.
" Baltimore,	"	9 A. M.
" Philadelphia,	"	2 P. M.

Passengers need not apprehend any danger in taking this route, as hard frosts and ice have made their appearance, and the Sanatory Authorities of Portsmouth and Norfolk have notified their absent citizens that it is perfectly safe for them to return.

OWEN D. BALL,
Agent S. & R. R. R. Co.

Portsmouth, Nov. 7, 1855. 101—1m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDER

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,

General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW and GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Worthan & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 92—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 29, 1854. 54—tf.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part

From the North Carolinian.

THE FAIR IN SAMPSON.

The First Annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society was held in Clinton on Thursday and Friday of last week, and excited an unusual degree of interest among those who participated in the enterprise.

The Exhibition was indeed the inauguration of a new epoch in the industrial pursuits of the citizens of that sterling old county, and we trust no efforts will be spared to foster and keep alive the spirit of emulation and kindly feeling which so happily prevailed on the occasion.

The address of Maj. Joseph T. Rhodes, delivered before the audience at the Fair grounds, on Friday, was an eloquent production, and fully sustained the reputation of that gentleman as a fine scholar and popular speaker. His allusions were all happy, and his quotations as timely as one could wish for, showing clearly that he was gifted with fine taste in his selections. We have received a list of the premiums awarded by the several Examining Committees, also, sundry communications on the subject now before us, but owing to their great length, and our want of space, we are compelled to omit their publication.—We will present, however, such extracts as we think will interest the majority of our readers.

A friend writes as follows:

"The exhibition was gotten up with unusual haste, but through the energy of its friends, all things were placed in a state of convenient preparation in due time. There were 347 lots of articles registered for exhibition. The display of paintings, embroidery, &c., in Floral Hall, was superb.

Among the conspicuous paintings were to be seen the Falls of Niagara, by Mrs. L. C. Graves; a vase of flowers, by Miss Kate E. Wright; two beautiful landscapes, by Miss Rainer and Miss Kate Jerman. The 'Rose Vine,' a quilt by Miss Eliza Fryer, took the first premium. Besides this, there were many specimens of patch-work and embroidery, rich and rare. The stock on exhibition transcended the expectations of all present. Mr. Owen Fennell's bay was considered the best buggy horse; Mr. Vann's gray pony, the best racker—time 3 min. 30 sec. Mr. Frank Williams' bay was considered the best saddle-horse; and a finer looking horse was scarcely ever exhibited. Mr. M. J. Faison had the best Durham bull; Mr. Everett Peterson, the best sow and pigs; Mr. Curtis Thompson, the finest large hog. Mr. Alfred Johnson, the largest turnip, weight 10 lbs.; Mr. John L. Boykin, the finest lot of pumpkins, 67, weighing 1386 lb., the product of one vine. There were many, very many, articles worthly of note, too tedious to mention here. In the poultry line, *Mr. Augustus Shanghai Pootra, Esq.*, was well represented by all sorts, sizes and colors. A snowwhite peafowl was a curiosity among the poultry. Master James Cox's four goats, in a carriage, was an odd sight. Mr. Bryan's artificial snake, carved from a gum root, looked as much like a snake as a snake does like himself. Mrs. T. M. Lee's Ostrich egg was a sight not often seen by many. And, finally, the ladies—the ladies—a larger and more beautiful collection of this kind seldom falls to the lot of man to witness."

We subjoin a few of the premiums awarded at the Exhibition:

Isaac W. Lane, Jacob Newman and Wm. A. Faison, Wheat, 1st premium; J. B. Cox 2d do.

Wm. Williamson, Rice, 1st premium; R. C. Holmes 2d do. [M, Holmes raised 135 bushels of rice on one acre.]

Thomas Bunting, bale of cotton, extra, 1st premium.

R. C. Holmes, J. H. Williams and Thos Bunting, Potatoes. 1st premium.

James H. Stevens made upon one acre, 67½ bushels of Corn.

Boykin & Underwood, iron gray Stallion, 1st premium.

Thos I Faison, Filly, 1st premium; W. C. Draughon, 2d premium.

Wm. A. Faison, Brood Mare, 1st premium.
Jno. R. Beaman, pair of Mules, 1st premium.
A. A. McMay, Milch Cow, (native) 1st premium.
F. J. Fasion, " " (blooded) 1st premium.
Thos Bunting yoke of Oxen, 1st premium.
J. C. Williams, Boar, 1st premium.
Everett Peterson, Sow and Pigs, 1st premium
W. C. Draughon, pair Pigs 1st premium
Curtis Thompson, lot Hogs, 1st premium.

Jas. C. Holmes, African Bantam	1st pre.
Jas. M. Moseley, Java "	1st pre.
Mrs. R. C. Holmes, Counterpaine,	1st pre.
" A. N. Matthis, "	2d pre.
" Owen Fennell, Piano Cover,	1st pre.
Miss C. E. Matthis, " "	2d pre.
" Laura Murphy, Ottoman,	1st pre.
" Kate Jerman, "	2d pre.
Mrs. I. C. Wright, Carpetting,	1st pre.
" L. C. Graves, Wax Fruit,	1st pre.
Miss Anna L. Holmes, embr'd Shoes,	1st pre.
" S. E. Rhodes, " Scarf,	1st pre.
" C. Bunting, Hair Wreath,	1st pre.
" C. Nixon, Watch Case,	1st pre.
" Anna Ray, " "	2d pre.
" S. E. Rhodes, worked Collar,	1st pre.
" C. Nixon, " "	1st pre.
Mrs. Isaac W. Lane, Jar of Butter,	1st pre.
" A. A. McKay, Japonica,	1st pre.
Miss Frank Porter, Portrait,	1st pre.
Mrs. Ann Badger, Loaf Cake,	1st pre.
" A Johnson, "	1st pre.
" E. J. Beatty, Preserved Citron	1st pre.
B. R. Hood, Machine for tenanting wheel spokes,	1st pre.
Wm. T. Beaman, Spirit Bbl,	1st pre.
David Gee, Moleskin Hat.	1st pre

WHAT A NEWSPAPES DOES FOR NOTHING.—The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it in advance:

The result of my observation enables me to state as a fact, that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any class of men in the United States, who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead heading," to puff and defend more people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer; get oftener cheated; suffer more pecuniary loss; and are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence, than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill more reluctantly than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper, than ten on a needless gewgaw, yet everbody avails himself of the use of the editor's pen, and printer's ink. How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly though unrequited pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice, and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the assistance of the "lever that moves the world;" in short, what branch of American industry or activity, has not been promotel, stimulated and defended by the press? And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazars of fashion, and the haunts of appetite and dissipation, are thronged with on eager crowds bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality; while the counting room of the newspaper is the seat of jewing, cheapening, trade orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman wishes us to publish the following for the relief of suffering humanity. He says he has known a number of cures made by it, all of them in a short time. Half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in a half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected, and a sound cure will speedily be effected.—*Lynchburg Express.*

HEALTH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—Under date of the 18th instant, Dr. E. Read, Judge Douglas's medical attendant, writes to a gentleman in Washington city:

"Judge Douglas has, for several days, been steadily improving in his health, yet I do not deem it prudent or safe for him to start upon his journey at present, nor, indeed, until he has so far recovered that there cannot be a possibility of a relapse. He hopes, however, to be able to start next week, yet I cannot now state definitely whether it will be prudent for him to do so."

THE BIG TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

A responsible gentleman from California assures us that the following is the most accurate description of the large trees growing in that State that he has seen. It will be found highly interesting:

WASHINGTON MAMMOTH GROVE,
May 12, 1855.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Last Wednesday morning I left my residence in San Joaquin county, and took up my line of march for this locality, and arrived here about 5 p. m., yesterday. On my way hither I passed through Sonora and Columbia, crossing the Stanislaus at "Abbey's Ferry," in the mountains.—The road from Sonora to this place (Big Tree) is in splendid order, and can be travelled with perfect safety in a buggy or carriage. The distance from Sonora via Murphy's camp is twenty-five miles. On arriving at this place, I was much surprised to find a first-class hotel with every convenience of a similar establishment in a large city. It is well fitted up for the accommodation of ladies, being amply supplied with bed-rooms, parlors, &c.; there is also a commodious stable on the ground which will accommodate some forty horses.

On the body of the Big Tree there is a house, 14 by 80, which contains two fine bowling alleys. The stump of the tree is intended for a ball room. I measured the stump myself at a distance of eight feet from the ground, and found it to be twenty-six feet in diameter at the narrowest place. I am indebted to Mr. Charles S. Stevens for his kindness in guiding me through the forest, and for giving me the names of the trees.

The Mammoth Tree Grove contains in its valley eighty-five monster trees in an area of fifty acres.—The "Big Tree" is not the largest tree in the grove, but it is the largest perfect one. It is 95 feet in circumference, and measured, after it was cut down, 300 feet in length, the stump standing eight feet high. It is estimated by the grains of the stump to be 3,000 years old. Five men were occupied twenty-five days in felling it (which was done by boring) and three weeks to strip off its bark to the height of 52 feet.

The "Miner's Cabin" is 80 feet in circumference, and nearly 300 feet high; it is open in front about 17 feet.

The "Three Sisters" are a group evidently grown from the same root, about 300 feet high and 92 feet in circumference. They are perfect, and the most beautiful ones in the whole group.

The "Pioneer's Cabin" is 150 feet high; where the top is broken off it has a small opening through it.

The "Old Bachelor" is quite a forlorn-looking gentleman, having many rents in his back, and the roughest-looking bark in the whole group, and is 300 feet high and 60 feet in circumference.

The "Husband and Wife" are about 250 feet high, and each sixty feet in circumference. They seem very affectionate, leaning toward each other at the top.

The "Family Group" consists of twenty-six trees, the father, mother, and twenty-four children. The father, from appearance, was blown down many years ago. This tree measures 110 feet in circumference, and the supposed height while standing was 450 feet; the remaining length, where it was broken off by falling against another tree, is 300 feet. It is hollow the entire length, and large enough to ride into on horseback Nearly half of the trunk is embedded in the ground, and measures 22 feet in diameter above the surface.

The "Hermit" stands entirely by itself, and is 320 feet high and 75 feet in circumference, exceedingly straight and symmetrical.

The "Hercules" is 350 feet high and 107 feet in circumfereuce; this is the largest standing tree in the grove, and would make 725,000 feet of lumber; it, like many other large trees, is imperfect, being burned on one side 8 feet.

The "Mother" is 91 feet in circumference and 327 feet high.

The "Pennsylvania," so called by two young ladies of Philadelphia, is 24 feet in diameter and 315 feet high.

The "North Carolina" is 21 feet across the base and 310 feet high.

The "Green Mountain State" is 22 feet in diameter and 300 feet high.

The "Three Sisters" are a group evidently grown from the same root; they are about 300 feet high and 92 feet in circumference; they are perfect, and the most beautiful ones in the whole group.

The "Mother and Son" are together 93 feet in circumference; the Mother is 325 feet high and the Son 300 feet.

The "Siamese Twins and their Guardian." The twins have one trunk, but their bodies are separate at a height of 40 feet. They are 300 feet high. The Guardian stands by their side, and is 80 feet in circumference and 325 feet high.

The "Old Maid" stands single in her grief; her head, unlike any other trunk in the grove, is entirely bare, and slightly bowing. Her height is 360 feet, and the circumference 60 feet.

The "Adie and Mary" are named after two young ladies who made the first buggy drive to the grove. The trees are nearly 300 feet high and 65 feet in circumference, and are very handsome.

The "Horseback Ride" is an old fallen hollow trunk of 250 feet in length; it is separated into two parts. The space ridden through is 75 feet, and is 12 feet in diameter in the clear.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is about 300 feet high and 90 feet in circumference. The cabin has a narrow entrance two and a half feet in width, and will seat twenty-five persons; and is 10 feet high.

The "Bride of the Forest" is not the largest tree, but is noted for having the smoothest bark of any in the grove. It is 280 feet high and 70 feet in circumference.

The "Beauty of the Forest" is 65 feet in circumference, and full 300 feet high; it is very straight and slender, and nearly free of limbs; the top is surmounted with a beautiful and regular green cap.

The altitude of the grove is 4,500 feet above San Franscisco, and 2,400 feet above Murphy's Camp.—I had nearly forgotten to mention that it snowed at this place last night to the depth of six inches, and at the time I am writing it is raining very hard.

It is the intention of the proprietors of this grove to make it one of the most agreeable summer resorts to be found in the State, and from the manner they have commenced I have no doubt that all who visit the place will find their words true. I shall leave here to-day for Cave city, when I will write you again.

I remain yours, &c.,
OBSERVER.

THE KANSAS LEGION.—Following the pernicious example of know-nothingism, says the N. O. *Courier*, there are now springing up secret societies for all manner of purposes. The large number of men who have entered this society, seen its workings and become aware of the very great advantages to secresy in carrying out schemes which would otherwise meet with prompt and irresistible public censure, furnish ready materials for secret and stealthy associations for all sorts of schemes. This is one of the sins for which the Buntlinists are directly accountable, and we doubt not that ere many months pass there will be organized treason preparing in more than one section of the Union, on the plan of the lodges and wigwams of the know-nothings.

The Missouri *Republican* of the 9th inst., publishes in full the "Constitutions and Rituals of the Grand and Subordinate Encampments of the Kansas Legion," a body of men formed into a secret military organization, with grips and passwords signs and signals for the purpose of aiding and abetting each other in their attempts to prevent the introduction of slavery into Kansas. This scheme owes its paternity to the land of fanaticism, whence know-nothinism arose, New England.

Every member takes upon himself a solemn obligation to use all possible means of making Kansas a free State. He swears that he will not reveal any of the secrets of she Order, even if withdrawing from it or being suspended or expelled. The officers all have military titles, the subordinate regiment that of Colonel, and the inferior offices of Maj., Captain, &c. The Chief of the Grand State Encampment has the title of General, which plainly indicates the kind of influence they design to exercise.

The Columbus Mississippi Democrat says: "We would not vote for our father if he were alive, and advocated "prompt and peaceful secession." Nor we, but speaking of secession, nobody secedes from the belief in Perry Davis' Pain Killer. On the contrary, there are constant "annexations" to the crowds who call upon the Agents.

[From the N. Y. Mirror.]

GUANO—BETTER THAN GOLD.

Science, the mechanic arts, productive labor and solid wealth, have advanced further and faster during the last half century than in any former period of the world's history. It would be a question difficult of solution which event has added most to the common good of the human family, the invention of the steam engine, the subjugation of electricity to the business purposes of life, or the discovery of new and inexhaustible sources of mineral wealth.

These and hundreds of other accessories to human progress, are the achievements of little more than a generation. Of all, perhaps, there is scarcely an event of more real and general importance than the discovery and application of a new fertilizing production, possessing all the qualities requisite for the renovation of exhausted soils and the quickening of the processes of vegetable life.

Guano was introduced into this country but a few years since from the Islands lying on the Peruvian coast of the Pacific. The success of the experiment was speedily established, and its use in many sections of the country is now considered essential to the production of good crops. In this case, the practical experience of the agriculturist fully confirms the theory of chemical science.

Dr. Ure says:

"Guano is found to contain such substances, in such proportions, as to surpass very far all other species of manure, whether natural or artificial, both in the permanency of its action upon the roots of plants, and also in giving immediate vigor to vegetation."

Professor Liebig states:—

"That the importation of one hundred weight of guano is equivalent to the importation of eight hundred weight of wheat; so that one hundred weight of guano assumes, with due culture, the form of eight hundred weight of substantial food for man."

In verification of these theories, every farmer who has made the experiment bears testimony to the benefit which his lands have received from the use of this admirable manure, and is only deterred from increasing his yearly consumption of it by the enormous price at which it is sold.

Hitherto, all supplies of guano imported into this country have paid three profits before they reach the consumer. The government of Peru, after imposing a heavy export duty, gives the entire monopoly of the article to English merchants, through whose agents in this country it finds its way into the fields of the American farmer, at a cost of from fifty to fifty-five dollars per ton.

The American government, fully aware of the vast interests connected with this question, has made strenuous efforts, for several years past, to secure a supply of this indispensable material directly from the Peruvian Islands. But these efforts have, thus far, proved abortive. English capital has defeated American diplomacy. The history of years of negotiation on this subject may be found among the published documents from the State Department of the last session of Congress.

In the meantime, an event has occurred which promises to render the farmers and agriculturists of this country independent of foreign governments, and free from diplomatic toils.

An Island has been discovered, and taken posession of by an American shipmaster, lying five hundred miles from any foreign jurisdiction, which is believed to have upon its surface many millions of tons of guano, of a quality equal, if not superior to, that of the Chincha Islands.

The great importance of this discovery is fully appreciated by the Government at Washington. The Navy Department has promptly transmitted orders to the Commander of the American Squadron in the Pacific, to detail a war steamer to visit the Island, survey its dimensions, the extent and quality of the deposite of guano which it contains, and to protect the rightful owners in the possession of their property. A few months will bring the tidings from this naval expedition, and the report will be looked for with anxious solicitude by all who feel interested in our National Agriculture.

For the prosecution of the enterprise connected with the discovery we have adverted to, a company has been formed in this city, with capital and appliances fully adequate to its successful management. Two vessels have already been dispatched for supplies of the product of the new mine of agricultural wealth, and their return will form an era in the calender of the American farmer. The company expect to be able to furnish unlimited supplies of guano at *thirty-five* dollars the ton, being about two-thirds the rate now paid to the English monopoly for the same or an inferior article.

We have deemed this a subject of sufficient importance to justify the use of our columns at unusual length, and we shall watch the progress of the expedition to the Pacific with a solicitude commensurate with the vast consequences involved in its success to our country at large.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.—While we have not approved at all times of a[illegible]hat has been done in the South, and while we [illegible]ware that they have their fanatics who are an appropriate set-off to our fanatics, we think the late position of the southern democracy worthy of the highest praise—we refer to the gallant fight they have made against know-nothingism. It is passing strange that know-nothingism should have found favor at the North, embracing, as it does, as a vital article in its creed, the banishment of adopted citizens from our soil by the imposition of degrading disabilities. This class of citizens are of incalculable value to our industrial pursuits, and their numbers constantly enlarge our basis of representation in Congress. It is strange, we repeat, in view of these facts, that know-nothingism should have found favor at the North. The North should have opposed know-nothingism from principle and interest. But the democracy of the South were constantly told by southern know-nothings that to keep foreigners out of the country would have a tendency to equalize the wealth and representation of the North and South—that our wealth and increase at the North are attributable to the influx of immigrants from Europe. The *interest* of the South appeared to require that she should give in to know-nothingism. But her democracy refused to do it——refused to forget principle. The southern democrats remembered that know-nothingsim is inhuman in denying to the poor emigrant an asylum—proscriptive in withholding the right of suffrage—intolerant in its invasion of religious liberty—treasonable in its midnight cabals—slavish in its horrible oaths—fanatical in its whole spirit; and, remembering these things, sectional appeals by southern know-nothings turn them neither to the right nor the left. They went forward and gloriously fought for high principle and for the right. Their position has been truly sublime—it has been high-minded, noble, and worthy of their great leader, Thomas Jefferson, in the early days of the republic. It is a curious fact in history that Jefferson and others at the South, though reared amidst the institution of slavery, were radically democratic; while John Adams and his associates, residing in a community where there were few slaves, advocated the doctrine of a natural aristocracy. The position of the southern democracy was disinterested and patriotic in the days of Jefferson, and it is equally so at the present day in standing up against the dark-lantern order. The North did not finally sustain the natural arisocracy doctrines of John Adams; nor will it any longer sustain the despotism of know-nothingism. The northern democracy and the southern democracy will act together as a band of brothers, and will carry the country against the hateful know-nothing conspirators triumphantly in the next presidential election.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Smith, before the Virginia Conference, on charges by Rev. Dr. Deems, is not yet concluded. The rebutting testimony introduced by Dr. Smith, has made it in effect more a trial of Dr. Deems than of Dr. Smith. And we regret to say, that many of the facts proved, and the spirit manifested in the trial, savor but little of the sacred calling of the parties.—*Fay. Observer.*

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER, we learn, has resigned his chair as Professor of History and Political Philosophy and Economy in the State College of South Carolina at Columbia. The reasons of this change have not reached us. The well-known analytical abilities of Dr Lieber, his proficiency in political science, witnessed by his "Political Ethics," and his personal enthusiasm and rare tact at communicating information, have for a long time confered honor upon the collegiate institution to which he has been attached.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, December 18.

SENATE.

Mr. Pratt gave notice of the introduction of a bill for the improvement of the Patapsco river, at Baltimore.

Mr. Bayard gave a similar notice relative to Port Penn.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Walker rose to a personal explanation, defending the Southern Know Nothings from the attacks of the Mobile Register, saying that they had not only been a target for the presses of the country, but they had been used here as "battledore and shuttlecock" by the Republicans on one side, and the Democrats on the other. The Democrats here, with obstinate party exclusiveness before the House assembled, had nominated their candidate and adopted resolutions which many of the more considerate of them admit was an insult and stigma on members on this floor. The fact must be realized that, if Southern Know Notnings, on the opening of this contest, had thrown themselves into the ranks of the Democrats, the result would have been a free-soil organization. They have prevented it. He denied that the Democratic party is a national party, and claimed nationality for the American party.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, said that that State, instead of being represented by six national Democratic votes to-day, would have had seventeen, had it not been for the Know Nothings, who were there understood to be perfectly synonymous with Free Soilers. The gentleman certainly did not mean to impute to him, who offered the resolution in caucus, an intention to insult any individual or class. The Democracy stand on what they believed to be prinple without compromise.

Mr. Allison, Republican, endorsed the idea of his colleague, who is a national man. Had it not been for the fact that the people of Pennsylvania condemned the action of the last Congress, there would now be seventeen Democrats of that State on this floor. But the Free Soil and Know Nothing parties united, and Pennsylvania was now represented by a majority of members who condemned the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Walker replied, saying, in the course of his remarks, that the adoption of the resolution by the Democratic caucus shows what by no means is uncommon—the proneness of all men to confound principles with party, seeming to forget that the two are essentially different.

If no organization was effected to-day, Mr. Walker said, he would be willing to meet in this hall this evening with those in favor of abiding by the existing laws on the subject of slavery, and admitting new States whether or not their constituency recognize slavery, to confer and devise a plan for organization. In this he believed he expressed the views of a majority of those with whom he acted.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said there was only one true national party, and that is the one voting for Mr. Banks. [Laughter.] The democrats represented a section, nothing else and nothing better. The gentleman from Alabama had shown that he belongs to a party as sectional as that, for he admitted that he is controlled by the same ideas, principles and thoughts as the democratic party, which is in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and which makes everything subservient to the extension and perpetuation of the divinity of human bondage.

[The galleries are crowded, and much interest is manifested concerning the debate.]

Mr. Orr asked Mr. Washburn when he was elected to Congress?

Mr. Washburn—Year before last.

Mr. Orr—Has not your party been since defeated, and the Democrats triumphed?

Mr. Washburn explained the position of parties in Maine, declaring that the leading issue was the Liquor Law. [Laughter.]

Mr. Orr—I am to understand, then, that the people of Maine like whiskey better than freedom.—[Applause, and wild outbursts of laughter.] I ask another question: were you elected by Know Nothings?

Mr. Washburn—I am not aware that I was, not being a member of the Order.

[The colloquy between these gentlemen was continued for some time.]

Mr. Campbell, of Pa., could tell his colleague (Mr. Jones,) that he would find gentlemen here not afraid of the appellation of Know Nothings; and argued to show that the American party is entirely distinct from the Freesoil party, and voted in Pennsylvania for Mr. Nicholson as their candidate for Canal Commissioner. He and his friends were now voting for Mr. Banks for Speaker, because no man stands fairer on the American records than he. They consider Kansas-Nebraska an open question.

Messrs. Jones and Campbell, of Pennsylvania, entered into a long dialogue about that State's politics, keeping up a spirited fire, involving personal explanations.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, asked Mr. Jones whether he did not consider Americanism and Know Nothingism the same thing?

Mr. Jones—No I am an American, but have nothing to do with Know Nothingism, [laughter] which bodes no good to the country.

Mr. Washburne—I understand the gentleman to say, that the Democratic caucus platform, as he explains it, offers no bar to Southern Know Nothings and Democrats coming together.

Mr. Jones—We will not take one plank from our platform. Our arms, however, are open to every man differing from us so soon as he repudiates his heresies.

Mr. Washburn, in the course of his remarks, asked Mr. Jones whether he and his friends would go into such a meeting as that to which they had this morning been politely invited by the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Walker?

Mr. Orr—We will take that into consideration.

Mr. Jones—The Democrats will meet in caucus with none but those standing on that party's well settled principles.

Mr. Allison, participating in the controversy raised by his two colleagues, said that the majority of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania were elected as opponents of the Nebraska bill, that being the great issue in the late election.

Mr. Ethredge thought the House needed repose after the intellectual exercises of the morning. As much has been said as the country could digest in two days (laughter,) and he trusted the House would now adjourn.

Cries of "no, no," and "call the roll."

Mr. Smith of Virginia asked Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania whether Mr. Banks had not cut himself aloof from the American party.

Mr. Campbell—Don't know.

Mr. Damrell denied that Mr. Banks had withdrawn from that party. The Convention which nominated Rockwell was called by the American party.

Mr. Smith defined his position, condemning free-soilism, approving of the foreign feature of Americanism, and declared himself a national man.

Mr. Giddings, placing himself in front of the Clerk's desk, declaimed spiritedly in favor of freedom, and the building the Republican church upon a rock that the waves of hell shall not prevail against it.

Mr. Letcher called Mr. Gidding's attention to the resolution offered by the latter, and adopted in a Republican meeting, insisting that a number of free-soilers be placed upon the standing committees, and asked various questions concerning it.

Mr. Giddings remarked that he understood every Northern man to be pledged to that doctrine.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said no such resolution was a test for him.

Mr. Giddings, exclaimed—"God forgive me for voting for a man who was not in heart and conscience with it."

Mr. Banks desired to say that if any such resolution was adopted, it was not tendered to him for approval. Nobody had asked him for pledges.

Mr. Giddings was frequently interrupted, answering various interrogations from all quarters. [Lively times and great confusion.]

Mr. Humphrey Marshall analyzed the Democratic party, showing its discordant elements, the question of squatter sovereignty, calling forth Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, in explanation. He claimed nationality for his party, which, like the Democratic party, have no terms of compromise to offer or accept. They ask no quarter and regard no men as Americans, except those who stand on the Philadelphia platform. He was frequently interrupted by applause from his friends, and was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

From the Charleston Courier.

We have just concluded a hasty perusal of the Widow Bedott papers published by Derby, New York, as previously noticed in our columns, and have come to the conclusion that throughout the numerous pages is interspersed some of the most original poetry extant. For instance, the Widow speaking of her dear departed, Deacon Hezekiah Bedott, says:

"He never jawed in all his life,
He never was onkind—
And, (tho' I say it, that was his wife,)
Such men you seldom find.

I never changed my single lot,
I thought 'twould be a sin,
For I thought so much o' Deacon Bedott,
I never got married agin.
* * * * *
And since it was my lot to be
The wife of such a man,
I tell the men that's after me,
To ketch me if they can.
* * * * *
Whisky and rum he tasted not,
He thought it was a sin;
He insolable Widow o' Deacon Bedott.
Don't intend to get married agin."

Shortly after the inconsolable widow falls in love with the *preaching* of Elder Sniffles. The Elder is "laid up" with a cold, and receives the following epistle:

O, Reverend Sir, I do declare,
It drives me a most to frenzy,
To think o' you, a lyin' there,
Down sick with influenzy.

A body'd a thought it was enough
To mourn yer wife's departer,
Without such trouble as this 'ere
To come a follerin' arter.

But sickness and afflictions is trials sent
By the will o' a wise Creation,
And always ought to be underwent
With fortytude and resignation.

Then mourn not for yer partner's deatb,
But to submit endevver,
For 'sposen she hadent a died so soon,
She couldent a *lived* forever.

Oh, I could to yer bedside fly,
And wipe your weepin' eyes,
And try my best to cure you up,
If 'twouldent create surprise!
* * * * *
Both sick and well, you may depend,
Youle never be forgot
By your faithful and affectionate friend,
PRISCILLA POOLE BEDOTT.

The tender sentiment of this poem reached the Elder's heart, as acknowledged in a feeling response. Shortly after the Widow retires to a grove, in the rear of Elder Sniffles' house, sits down on a log, and sings as follows:

Ere love had teached my tears to flow
I was uncommon cherful,
But now such misery I dew know,
I'm always sad and ferful;
What peaceful hours I once enjoyed,
All on a Summer day!
But O, my comforts war destroyed,
When Shadrack crossed my way!
I heerd him preech—I heered him pray—
I heered him sweetly sing—
Dear Suz! how I did feel that day,
It was a dretful thing!
Full forty dollars would I give
If we'd continnered apart,
For tho' he's made my sperrit live,
He's surely bust my heart!

The Elder overhears the song, but does not yield until he hears the following:

Here sleeps Priscilly P. Bedott,
Late relic of Hezekier—
How melancholy was her lot—
How soon she did expire!
She did'nt commit self-suicide,
'Twas tribulation killed her.
O! what a pity she hadn't a died
Afore she saw the Elder!

After the Widow's marriage to Elder Shadrack Sniffles, she contributes the following to the "Scrabble Hill Luminary:"

"Priscilly the fair, and Shadrack the wise,
Have united their fortunes in the tenderest of ties;
And being mutually joined in the matrimonial connection,
Have bid adioo to their previous affliction—
No more will they mourn their widdered sittiwation,
And continner to sythe without mitttgation;
But pardners for life, to be parted no more,
Their sorrers is ended, their troubles is o'er.
'Oh, Shadrack! my Shadrack!' Priscilla did speak,
While the rosy red blushes surmantled her cheek,
And the tears of affection bedoozled her eye,
'O, Shadrack, my Shadrack! I'm your'n till I die,
The heart that was scornful and cold as a stun,
Has surrendered at last to the fortinit one;
Farewell to the miseries and griefs I have had,
I'll never desert thee, O Shadrack, my shad!'"

As the future fortunes of the Elder and Mrs. Sniffles, and her sister, Aunt Maguire, are they not recorded in the book, with *picters* to match, and cannot the book be obtained at S. G. Courtenay & Co.'s Book and Periodical Depot, 3 Broad-street?

POETICAL TRIMMING FOR LADIES' BONNETS.

SLIGHTLY ALTERED FROM PUNCH.

Air—"*The Blue Bonnets are Over the Border.*"

March, march, change and variety
Fashion than one month should never be older
March, march, hang all propriety,
All the girls' bonnets hang over the shoulder.
Never rheumatics dread.
More and more bare the head,
The danger is naught but an old woman's story:
Back with your bonnet then,
Spite of satiric pen,
Fight for the bonnets that hang over the shoulder.

Come to Lippitt's corner where young Buck's are gazing
Come where the cold winds from all quarters blow;
Come from hot rooms where coal fires are blazing,
Come with your faces and heads in a glow.
Natives astounding,
Slow folks confounding,
It makes the profile come out so much the bolder:
We bucks shall many a day
Talk of the stupid way—
Girls wore their bonnets once over the shoulder.

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—

3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,	
1000 do G. A.	do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.	
100 do Coffee	do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf	do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.	
500 boxes Pale Soap.	
250 do Brown do.	
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.	
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.	
250 do Cut do.	

Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.

Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carringes and the like are in vogue, E. P. NASH has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every Instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealer, Va.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS LADY to take charge of the Wilson Female Institute, N. C. The buildings, which are large and commodious, will be rented to the Principal for $300 per annum, which will be about 10 per cent. on the average revenue of the Institute. The next session will commence on the first Monday in January. The course of instruction will embrace the ancient and modern languages, Mathematics, Music on Guitar and Piano, Drawing, Ornamental needle work, &c. As a thorough and critical knowledge of these divisions of education will be necessary, none save competent persons need apply. Address with testimonials,

B. H. BARDIN, *Sec'y.*
Nov. 16, 1855. 1100—w4w.

NEW BOOKS.—THE WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vols. 5 and 6, now ready.

W. L. POTEROY.
Nov. 20, 1855. —104

Johnston Male and Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE first Monday in January, which will be the seventh day of the month. The Trustees are truly grateful for the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon the school during the present session, and respectfully solicit a continuation of the same; feeling confident that no institution of the kind, offers greater facilities for the same expense.

The male department, as well as the superintendence of the whole, will be under John W. Stuart, Esq., who has been engaged several years in teaching with great success; a part of the time connected with Randolph Macon College; as Principal of the Preparatory department, which, we are informed by the Faculty, he conducted with eminent ability, and left with the regrets of all concerned.

The female school will be under the direction of Miss Flora Graham, who is a North-Carolinian by birth and education, and consequently, identified with us in interest and feeling. She is a *first honor* graduate and one of the best female colleges in the State, the President of which, in speaking of her says, "She is one of the best scholars I ever knew, and I would esteem any man fortunate who could secure her services as a teacher;—too high a character I could not give her." Instruction from such teachers, as well as the cheapness of board and tuition, are advantages which should not be overlooked by persons who have children to educate. Young men will be prepared for the advanced classes in college, or for the business walks of life; young ladies will have a fine opportunity to acquire a superior education, both social and ornamental.

The Academy is situated in a healthy and agreeable community, 15 miles South of Raleigh.

Pupils will be received any time during the session, and charged from the time they commence. No deduction will be made unless in case of protracted illness.

The terms per session, of 5 months, are as follows:

Tuition in the Primary branches,	$10 00
" " higher "	12 00

EXTRAS.

Latin, Greek, and French, or either,	4 00
Music, Piano included,	20 00
Drawing and Water Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Board can be had at from $6 to $7,50 per month.

TRUSTEES.

B. H. TOMLINSON, W. D. TURNER,
A. J. LEACH, SETH WOODALL,
Rev. T. GARRARD, SIMON SMITH.
Leachburg, N. C., Dec. 14, 1855. 1104—w6w.

☞ Spirit of the Age copy 6 weeks.

Sale of Eighteen Valuable Negroes, and Other Property, on Tuesday the first of January, WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, in the town of Warrenton, eighteen very valuable slaves.

They are mostly of that class known as family or house servants, and it is seldom that negroes of their qualifications are found in market. I sell them for no fault whatever, but only because I have no personal use for servants of their description, and am unwilling to hire them out any longer. Among them are three remarkably fine Laundresses, one of whom is also a good Cook, another is probably the best colored Seamstress in Warren County. Ten of the number are handsome boys and girls, between the ages of five and twenty-one years. I may state that all these negroes, without an exception, at their respective ages are uncommonly likely.

At the same time and place, will be sold a tract of ten acres of land, lying very near the limits of

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1855.

CHRISTMAS.

In order to afford the hands employed in our office an opportunity to participate in the Christmas festivities, we have issued this paper in advance of the usual day of publication; and we shall issue no paper on Saturday next, but resume again on Tuesday, and will send a Semi-Weekly paper of that date to both Weekly and Semi-Weekly subscribers. Our patrons, we are confident, will not complain of an arrangement which is necessary to the relaxation and recreation of those who have labored so faithfully for them and for us during the year now closing.

We offer our congratulations to all on the return of this season of rejoicing and festivity; and take occasion to wish our patrons and friends prosperity, happiness, and good fortune during the coming year.

CONGRESS—NO SPEAKER.

We give elsewhere the proceedings in full of the House of Representatives on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, Mr. Thorington withdrew his Resolution providing for the election of Speaker by a plurality vote; but stated he would renew it again soon. Some discussion then took place on the slavery question; after which Mr. Whitney moved that in case no Speaker be chosen on or before the sixty-fifth vote *viva voce*, the House proceed immediately thereafter to the election of Speaker by secret ballot. This proposition was voted down yeas 213, nays 7. Mr. Cadwallader, Democrat, of Pa., amid some excitement, congratulated the country on the result. It was an almost unanimous condemnation by the House of the principle of secret voting, on which Know Nothings rely to effect their purposes.

Some further debate took place, in the course of which Mr. Fuller, of Pa., said that he was originally opposed to the repeal of the Missouri line; that he was now opposed to agitation of the question of slavery; that, if the test should be applied, he would vote against re-establishing that line; and that he should vote, if called upon, to admit Kansas without regard to the question of slavery. [Cries of "good" and applause, mingled with hisses.]

Amid confusion and calls for another vote for Speaker, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the House voted again for Speaker, as follows: Richardson 73, Banks 104, Fuller 34, scattering 10.

Mr. Smith of Alabama, offered a resolution to select the committee on Ways and Means and the committee on Foreign Affairs, to be taken from each party—each of said committees to appoint its own chairman, and the chairmen to act alternately as Speaker of the House, until a regular Speaker could be elected.

Mr. Bocock thought this illegal.

A debate sprung up, during which Mr. McMullen warned the Republicans that if they succeeded in electing a Speaker, restored the Missouri restriction, and repealed the fugitive slave law, the Union must and will be dissolved.

Mr. Cadwallader counseled the Democrats to adhere firmly to their position and platform.

The House then adjourned, without acting on Mr. Smith's resolution.

In the House, on Friday, high words passed between Messrs. Giddings and McMullen; and speeches were made by Messrs. Cox, Etheridge, and others. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, defended the Democrats, and urged them to stand firm in their present position, especially when purged as now of the last vestige of freesoilism. The House then adjourned without voting for Speaker.

The Washington Union of Thursday contains the following notice of Mr. Fuller's remarks, (referred to above,) which we cordially endorse:

"MR. FULLER'S SPEECH.—The feature of yesterday's debate was unquestionably the speech of the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania. Much interest has been felt as to the position of this gentleman, inasmuch as, while he was put forward by the Southern know-nothings as an eminently national man, he received during the early stages of the ballotings the votes of some of the most decided anti-Nebraska men of the North. The class of southern know-nothings who have rallied around Mr. Fuller, finding that their position was becoming uncomfortable, in view of the record made by the different and differing supporters of that gentleman, seemed to have determined to have his sentiments on the slavery question clearly understood. With a view to settle the difficulty, no doubt, Mr. Fuller yesterday addressed the House, and in a brief speech of great good sense and excellent temper he defined his position, which, including his prompt response to Mr. Percy Walker, of the Mobile district, may be summed up as follows: Acquiescence in the legislation of Congress on the Nebraska bill as a final settlement of that question on the principle of popular sovereignty, and a distinct refusal to assist in restoring the Missouri Compromise. We heard this avowal with pleasure, and desire, here and now, to express our thanks to him for the involuntary tribute which he paid to a great Democratic principle.

Mr. Fuller, however, did not say that he was willing to apply the principle of the Nebraska bill in the organization of any future Territories, nor is it understood that he is separated from the know-nothing party, between whose unconstitutional tests and oaths and the democratic party there is an impassable gulf. But he has done nobly and well thus far; and we fervently hope that when he shall see that northern know-nothingism and abolitionism are almost synonymous terms, and when he shall realize, as he doubtless will realize, and that very soon, that the principle of the Nebraska bill is the only one that can reconcile future disputes on the question of slavery in the Territories, he will complete the good work by taking his stand under the flag of the democracy, and so most truly and fully represent his own immediate constituents and the national sentiment of the American people."

KNOW NOTHING MISRULE.—San Francisco is burdened with a debt, and her treasury is empty; New Orleans has disposed of the use of her public wharves for the term of two years, so as to raise money to carry on her public schools; Philadelphia is deeply in debt, with no money in the treasury; Chicago is in a bad financial condition, and those in the City's employ cannot get their daily wages. These Cities have been, and are now, we believe, under Know Nothing control. What else could be expected of men nominated by a midnight cabal, irresponsible to the people, and bound by their oaths to the hungry office-seekers who placed them in power?

☞ We understand that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, with their usual liberality, have furnished free tickets over their road to the Delegates of the National Convention of the Soldiers of 1812, to be held at Washington on the 8th January next.

NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE MARKETS.—In New York flour firm, and sales at from $8 25 to $9 50; wheat and corn has declined, and sells at 95 cents per bushel. In Baltimore, flour dull; wheat heavy, at $1 75 to 1 05; corn at 75 to 76 cents.

DRS. SMITH AND DEEMS.

The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session for many days past at Petersburg, closed on Wednesday evening the 19th, and the appointments of Ministers have been published. The Petersburg Democrat of Wednesday says:

"The excitement had ceased with the appearance of the morning city papers yesterday, in regard to the great trial just finished, and on our taking our usual position at the M. Church, we did not see near the usual number of anxious faces present. The great trial was over. The charges made by Dr. Deems of the North-Carolina Conference against Dr. Wm. A. Smith of the Virginia Conference had not been sustained, according to the decision of an unanimous vote of the members of the Conference, and Dr. Smith appeared there, acquitted by his peers.

Reading of Scriptures, song and prayer, were conducted by the Rev. John C. Granberry. The minutes of the preceeding day's business were read by the Secretary, Rev. J. D. Coulling, and then the question rose, "Where are the members of the North-Carolina Conference? Where is Dr. William Closs? What's become of Dr. Deems? What! Are all the trials ended?"

Dr. Smith then rose in acknowledgment of his acquital from the charges preferred against him, not to express any thanks for favoritesm as he did not receive that verdict as any mark of favor, but as justice, and he received it as such for no other verdict could have proceeded from persons who gave the evidence a close and becoming scrutiny. He had been challenged to carry on a prosecution before the Conference of North-Carolina, but he did not want to prosecute the matter any where, for he was a man of peace and wished to be let alone. He would let it now rest unless the Bishop desired him to prosecute the matter in another place, and then he would not do so unless under revisal.

Bishop Andrew thought it was better for Dr. Smith to let the matter alone from farther excitement. The world had had enough of it.

Motion was then made to pass Dr. Wm. A. Smith's character by a rising vote.

Dr. Smith rose again, as he had been informed that other charges were preferred against him. Such had been stated in that Conference and he understood that Dr. Closs had some against him. Dr. Smith, therefore, challenged all parties having any thing soever to bring against his character, to come forward. No accuser appeared, so a rising vote was taken; it was unanimous, 76 members being counted standing, and none rose in the negative.

The Rev. J. E. Edwards then made a resolution which was passed, to the effect: "That the charges preferred against Dr. Wm. A. Smith by Dr. C. F. Deems, on which this Conference has just given a vote of acquital, have not diminished our confidence in the integrity, honor and christian character of Dr. Smith."

We copy from the Petersburg papers of Thursday the following Cards of Drs. Closs and Deems, and of the Rev. Messrs Wyche, Guthrie, and Heflin:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

It is well known that after due notice to the Rev. Dr. Smith, I announced on the 6th of the present month to the Virginia Conference, that I was prepared to proceed to the trial of certain charges of immorality against the said Dr. Smith. At that time he professed not to be ready for the trial. The witnesses in the case have been detained here nearly a fortnight. The announcement of the vote of yesterday, by which the North-Carolina Conference is in effect declared a unanimously corrupt body of men by a majority of the Virginia Conference, has led me to the conclusion that no amount of evidence from the North-Carolina Conference can be of any avail at this tribunal. I have determined to withhold these charges until they can be tried before a court where the testimony of ministers from the North-Carolina Conference will be respected.

Dec. 19, 1855. WM. CLOSS.

A CARD.

PETERSBURG, 19th Dec., 1855.

The public of this city, interested in the late trial of Dr. Wm. A. Smith for immorality before the Virginia Conference, are aware that two charges were laid out of the first bill by the decision of the Bishop. The subjoined note, however, together with the decision of the Conference last evening, will show the public how utterly useless would be any further attempt to prosecute the case before the Virginia Conference.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 19, 1855.

REV. C. F. DEEMS, D. D.:

Rev. and Dear Bro.:—Being fully convinced, by the decision of the Virginia Conference, that neither the official action of the North-Carolina Conference nor the testimony of its members has any weight with a majority of the Virginia Conference, self-respect compels us to decline appearing again as witnesses before that body.

Very affectionately,
IRA T. WYCHE,
THOS. W. GUTHRIE,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN."

We gave in our last an account of a Bible presentation to Dr. Deems, by some young gentlemen and ladies of Petersburg; and we now have to announce that on Wednesday forenoon, in the Washington Street Church, Petersburg, a very interesting ceremony took place, on the occasion of the presentation to Dr. Smith of "a beautiful cane, with a massive gold head"—of a silver pitcher, and of "an elegantly bound copy of the Holy Bible." The Rev. Dr. Lee presented the cane, Maj. Daniel Lyon presented the pitcher, and Rev. J. E. Edwards presented the copy of the Bible. The speeches on both sides were appropriate and impressive.

ELECTION IN WILMINGTON.

The election in Wilmington on Thursday last, for Commissioners, resulted in the success, by a small majority, of the Know-Nothings. The following is the vote: Anti-Know-Nothings—Wallace 458, Bellamy 461, Dawson 459, Miller 454, Hewey 458, Lamont 450, Taylor 458. Know Nothings—Parsley 486, Northop 471, Gardner 467, Davis 485, Sutton 471, Hart 467, Russell 471.

This shows a gain of eighty votes for the anti-Know Nothings since August last. The Journal attributes the success of the Know Nothings to the registration law. "But for that law," says the Journal, "there would inevitably have been a majority of full fifty votes for the Anti-Know Nothing ticket. Old citizens of town, we are informed, came down to the polls, but could not vote from not being registered, others, working-men, although registered and tax-payers were not prepared in the present stringent times to fork over their taxes immediately, and therefore could not get a *pass*. Of the votes lost from want of registration three-fourths were on our side and would have voted our ticket. The same was the case in regard to the taxes. Many smaller property-holders, pushed up for money, were disfranchised because they did not have the money at hand and did not care to go around borrowing it, and so stayed at home."

The whole vote polled was 927.

QUITE COOL.—The Editor of the Wilmington Commercial, in his paper of the 20th, says: "To-day the election for Commissioners takes place, and to-day we enter the 67th year of our age. Quite a coincidence, as Mr. Pickwick would say." The town at fever heat, and our venerable cotemporary playing the philosopher in the midst thereof. Wonder if he voted? Many returns to him of his birth-day!—may his shadow never grow less, nor his wig turn gray!

☞ Our thanks to Mr. Pomeroy for the January number of Harper. It is an excellent number—one of the best yet issued.

THE FILLIBUSTERS—PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—If countenancing fillibustering be a sin, it is not a sin that can be charged upon the present Administration. The course pursued by the President in regard to all expeditions and projects of that character has been such as should amply satisfy the most jealous and exacting foreign Governments and the most cautious and phlegmatic of American citizens.

The subjoined proclamation of the President accords perfectly with the whole line of policy which he has pursued on this subject:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has been received by me that sunday persons, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing within the jurisdiction of the same to enlist, or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate, in military operations within the State of Nicaragua:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprize or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens, and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred
[L. S.] and fifty-five, and the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

We also extract from one of our exchanges the following:

The Threatened Invasion of Nicaragua—Instructions from the President.

The United States District Attorney has addressed the following letter to the United States Marshal, by direction of President Pierce:

OFFICE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
Southern District of New York
December 11, 1855.

Information has been received by the President of the United States that preparations are being made in various parts of the United States to receive men for the invasion of the State of Nicaragua, or otherwise to take part in military operations there; and I call your attention specially to the subject

The President desires that measures be taken to detect and defeat all such enterprises, to bring the guilty parties to punishment, and to detain every vessel fitted out to carry on the undertaking. If occasion should arise, the President will exercise the direct authority vested in him for the prevention of all such violations of the neutrality laws.

With the force of your office you can, undoubtedly, make inquiries and take such measures as will carry out the views of the President. I feel assured of your desire to uphold the law, and promise to you my most active co-operation.

I am, very respectfull.
JOHN McKEON,
United States District Attorney.

To A. T. HILL, Esq., United States Marshal.

FROM KANSAS.

Our last advices from Kansas, says the Washington Union, are calculated to relieve the public mind from apprehension in regard to the character and result of the recent disturbances in that Territory. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 13th instant, says:

"We are of opinion that the Kansas bubble has burst, and that the people on both sides of the western border are now enjoying the quiet of their homes, talking and jesting over the incidents of the late campaign. Many, no doubt, are 'fighting their battles over again,' in much happier mood than when rumors of burning shanties and butchered oxen were rife. What with cold weather, rain, and hunger, and the sober second thought, we think peace has been entirely re-established, and hostile armies dispersed.

Kansas is not materially injured by the *coup d'etat*. Western men were not 'born in the woods to be scared by an owl.' No sympathy need be wasted by the public in behalf of the distracted people of the West. Their blood goes up and down like the floods of the Missouri river; but yet they hold a steady aim ahead, and will, beyond all question, with that true Anglo-Saxon sense that characterizes our countrymen everywhere, come out 'right side up, with care.'"

On the other hand, one of the Kansas correspondents of the New York Evening Post says:

"Our men are, I think, up to the fighting point, and a citizens' organization, armed with Sharp's rifles, under the direction of a committee (Messrs. Robinson, Lowrey, Babcock, Dwitzler and others), are ready at a moment's notice to act with the military to repel any violence. To properly constituted law no one will think of offering resistance; but processes issuing from courts created by the late legislature, *cannot be executed here*. The adjoining country is constantly patrolled, and the town is every night put under guard.

The persons assembling from Missouri say they are here by request of Governor Shannon. A story is current that Shannon and the Secretary of State, Woodson, played a game of "seven-up" to decide which should come to urge the territorial authority, and that Shannon threw away his Jack on Woodson's King, and lost both the game and the chance for glory.

Probably within the next two days the country will see the strength of the territorial government tried, and the propriety and necessity of admitting us into the Union as a State tested."

"*Our* men," here referred to, are the abolitionists, who compose a secret armed legion, with signs, passwords, and oaths very much like those of the Know Nothings; and they are up, as the writer "*thinks*," to "the fighting point." Upon their own wicked heads, then, be the consequences. They are in open rebellion against the laws, and if they should dare to shed the blood of the peaceable and law-abiding citizens of Kansas, they will be swept away as with the "besom of destruction." "Up to the fighting point" indeed!—there is no serious danger, in our judgment, of a fight. These white-livered emissaries of the "New England Aid Society" will most probably come to the conclusion, notwithstanding their oaths and "Sharp's rifles," "that the better part of valor is discretion."

P. S.—Since the above was written we see it stated, in a telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, of date 19th, that the troubles have been settled at St. Lawrence by the people promising to deliver up the offenders and obey the laws of the Territory in future; but they refuse to deliver up their arms until the volunteers from Missouri have been disbanded and returned home.

☞ Kossuth, in a late letter, alludes to the United States and says: "Of one thing, nevertheless, I feel certain, and that is, that unless a European revolution turns the current, one great fight you must have with the European kings. You can't escape that 'manifest destiny,' provided, I (deliberately repeat) the Democracy of Europe does not open a safety-valve for the gathering steam power." Very well. The "European Kings" can commence their "one great fight" as soon as they are ready.—Brother Jonathan will whip the whole of them out of their breeches.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1855.

No Election of Speaker.—A week of Speech-making.—An Abolition Tirade.—Mr. Banks and Mr. Fuller on the Stand.—How Southern Know Nothings Vote.—Howell Cobb's Speech.—Defence of the Democracy.—Majority of Conservatives.—The House To-day.

Another week of the Session of Congress has expired and the House of Representatives is still without an organization; the Speaker's Chair is still vacant. The prospect of an election of Speaker seems more and more remote, the three parties into which the House is principally devided having settled down in the apparent determination to adhere to their positions to the end. A few scattering votes might elect Mr. Banks, but these members have so far resisted all the inducements Abolitionism could offer them, and it is not probable that they will become more yielding by the delay.

The week has been devoted to speech-making rather than balloting, a general defining of positions having occurred among the Black Republicans and Know Nothings. The Democrats have participated in these discussions only so far as it was necessary to protect themselves from misconstruction, or to defend themselves from the charges brought by the opposition. These discussions have conclusively established the great preponderance of ability, tact and experience on the Democratic side of the House, and the impregnable position occupied by the Democratic party. As the mover of the resolution adopted in the preliminary caucus, Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, has been the mark at which Black Republican and Know Nothing arrows of inquiry have been let fly. His replies were fully equal to the expectations of his party and of his friends, and he proved himself an able party leader, imbued with sound principles and possessing that coolness and deliberation so necessary for the successful management of party warfare.

Mr. Giddings, on Tuesday, delivered his stereotyped tirade against slavery—the same thing he repeats every time he succeeds in getting the floor.—His monomania on this subject is so well understood that his ravings hardly ever receive any notice, much less a reply. At the same time it must be admitted that a very considerable proportion of the members of the House entertain the same fanatical opinions, and this fact seemed to be duly appreciated by Mr. Giddings, whose manner towards the national men of the House was characterized by an unusual arrogance of tone, giving them to understand that the time had come when they were to be cast out into utter darkness, and so on.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Fuller, the candidates of the two divisions of Know Nothings, have each been compelled to take the floor in reply to inquiries addressed them as to their positions and views. The former, one of the original panel of the order, endorsed the Abolition platform in all its length and breadth, declaring that he represented the strongest abolition District in the United States, having received a majority upon his re-election of seven thousand, and glorying in the fact—an announcement that was received with demonstrations of applause from that side of the House. Mr. Banks is the exponent of the views of the Northern Know Nothings, embracing as they do the only real strength of that organization. Mr. Fuller defined his position to be, in brief, that had he been a member of the last Congress he would have voted against the Nebraska-Kansas bill; but now, he should oppose any agitation of the slavery question, and for that purpose should stand by the existing legislation upon the subject. This was designed of course to relieve Mr. Fuller's Southern friends from misconception at home; but it will be observed, they cast their votes, not for a true man like Richardson, who voted for that bill and defended it before his constituents, but for one who would have denied this act of justice to the South if he had had an opportunity, and whose election was brought about by opposition to that measure—having defeated, on this issue, Hon. H. B. Wright, who voted for the bill. The constituents of Messrs. Paine, E. G. Reade and Puryear are too deeply interested in this matter to excuse their representatives for this preference of an original anti-Nebraska man to one whose record is above suspicion.

The feature of the proceedings of the House for the week has been the speech of Hon. Howell Cobb yesterday, in general defence of the position of the Democratic party of the House, and in explanation of the obstacles in the way of an organization. It appears at length in the *Union* this morning, and places the party on high ground. The Southern Know Nothings alleged that the resolution adopted by the Democracy in caucus, was insulting to them; that it presented an insuperable obstacle in the way of a union upon any Democrat for Speaker; that a wall had been erected, which was designed, or had the effect, to prevent any concurrent action between the two parties. Mr. Cobb showed conclusively that the Southern Know Nothings had walled themselves in—having taken oaths, or entered into obligations, embodying certain political and religious [illegible], which restrained them from voting for any one not a member of the order. Mr. Cobb justly treated these allegations as attacks upon the organization of the Democratic party, and nothing more—for it has been stated on the floor by one of Mr. Fuller's Southern friends, that under no circumstances could more than twenty of his votes be given to any Democrat for Speaker, making a total considerably less than a majority.

The opinion continues to gain strength, that the Anti-Nebraska men are slightly in the minority, and that the Conservatives will be able to control the action of the House, so far as legislation is concerned, even if Mr. Banks or any other abolitionist shall be chosen Speaker. This opinion is predicated upon the ballotings and the positions of members as defined by themselves. Of course there will be concerted efforts to keep up an organization; but I do not believe that any measure of the abolitionists hostile to the South, can receive the sanction even of the House.

Discussion has been the order of the day again for to-day, varied by the yeas and nays occasionally on some motion or resolution. Nothing has been accomplished. It has been said that the Abolitionists designed forcing a resolution on the House to elect by a plurality, but no serious effort has been made towards its consummation, for the reason, probably, that it could not pass. It is a dead lock, and what the end will be, puzzles the shrewdest politician on Pennsylvania Avenue. There is some warmth springing up in the House, and no little confusion, the Clerk having no power to enforce order. I do not suppose that anything will be done until after the holidays, although the sessions will be regularly continued from day to day. Some of the members have gone home, having paired off with their opponents. Perhaps a talk with their constituents will do them good, and they will return after the enjoyment of a Christmas dinner, ready to organize the House without further delay.

The compliments of the season to the Editors of the Standard and all its readers.

MECKLENBURG.

IRON WORKS AT DANBURY.—We visited Stokes county seat, Danbury, this week. Nothing of general interest occured in or out of a court that we heard of. The weather was cold and frightfully windy. Danbury is commonly known by all who ever visited it to be situated in RATHER a hilly, though none the less *picturesque* part of the country; and the wind seems to come through a gap on the North West with more violence than in leveller regions. We visited the Danbury Iron Works, in company with friend Sherwood, of the Patriot, and the owner, R. D. Golding, Esq. We were glad to learn from the latter, that he was doing a fine business in making Iron. The machinery is rude but effective. The water power is fine, with a fall of about 14 feet. The river (Dan) makes quite a horse shoe in its route, and a tunnel 60 or 100 yards long, is cut from side to side, and conveys any desirable amount of water—it forms with the river an island about 12 acres in extent. The oar is dug a mile and a half above, and conveyed down in boats to the works. Its average yield of Iron is about 40 per cent. with the present fixtures for smelting; in a furnace, the yield, it is said, would be more.

We learn that Mr. Golding's gross receipts are about $130 per week, and he has only 7 or 8 hands engaged. If Mr. G. would tear up the old works and prepare himself at some cost, with more machinery, there is little doubt that much money might be made. Iron is a thing that people can't learn well how to do without, in spite of the practical wisdom of the nineteenth century. *Rockingham Democrat.*

THE PRESIDENCY—MESSRS. CASS AND DOUGLAS.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Dec. 12.]

GEN. CASS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Having observed in the Washington correspondence of one or two of the Eastern papers reference to a letter said to have been written by Gen. Cass regarding the Presidency, we have obtained copies of the subjoined correspondence and are permitted to lay it before the public:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 5, 1855.

HON. LEWIS CASS—SIR: As the time is fast approaching when it will be necessary for the Democratic party to select delegates to make their nominations for President and Vice-President, and inasmuch as we, the undersigned, feel great interest in selecting the proper candidate for President, and believing you to be the most competent and available candidate, and one that we feel satisfied the people would take pride in electing if nominated; we therefore most respectfully ask you for an answer, in reply to our note, saying if you will confer a favor on your friends and fellow-citizens.

ANDREW J. WEBSTER, and others.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 23, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter asking me if I am a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and expressing the gratification it would give you to support me for that high station.

While thanking you for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence, of which I shall always preserve a grateful recollection, I reply that I am not a candidate for the presidency, nor do I desire that my name should be presented in connection with it to the consideration of the Democratic party of the Union.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, truly yours,
(Signed) LEWIS CASS.

ANDREW J. WEBSTER, Esq., and others,
Philadelphia.

[From the Chicago Times, Dec. 12.]

Senator Douglas is not now, nor has he ever been, a candidate for that nomination. No man is now or ever has been authorized by him to use his name in or out of that Convention, nor will that authority be given.

The Democracy of Illinois are, without a dissenting voice, in favor of nominating Senator Douglas; we have reason to know that in Iowa and Wisconsin like unanimity prevails. But the Democracy of this State—the only Northern State which has never voted against the Democratic candidate for President; the only Northern State which, for twenty years, has never elected by popular vote, any man but a National Democrat to any State office; the only Northern State which, in 1854, breasted the storm of fanaticism, and kept the sacred volume of the Constitution safely above the raging waters of Abolition, which flooded all other States; the Democracy of a State which can boast such an unexampled record as this, prefer to treat their own almost worshiped leader with seeming indifference, rather than depart from principle. Illinois has no second choice. It is Douglas before all other men; yet the representatives of Illinois will go to that Convention with no other instructions than to vote for that man who deserves to be the nominee of the only party in the United States which dare assert and maintain that the Constitution is the only bond of the Union, and that the Union, without the Constitution, practically observed, is but a solemn mockery of freedom, justice and equity. The Democracy of Illinois will support any man who is the nominee of that Convention, and they forbear presenting the name of their own favorite, because they wish to go into that Convention as faithful, unprejudiced umpires in the choice of candidates. Delegates have been appointed in Wisconsin, who, like their brethren of Illinois, will meet at Cincinnati free to select any one they may there decide upon.

* * * We therefore assert what we know to be the fact, that Senator Douglas will not permit the use of his name to divide the National Convention. Let those who are candidates be ballotted for; if any one of them is nominated, all well; and when, should it unfortunately occur, no other candidate can command the requisite strength, then the Democracy can fall back upon the man who never yet failed them in the hour of peril—whose hand, whose name, whose voice and abilities are now as they have ever been—always at the service of the Democratic party.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 20.—The Legislature adjourned last night at 12 o'clock. The bill to give the election of Presidential Electors to the people was lost. The bill relating to the imprisonment of negro seamen was not reached. The bill to prevent non-residents from hunting and ducking in the State was passed.

The meeting called to consider the affairs of Kansas declined to act for the want of reliable information. The meeting called to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention did not act for want of time, but it is understood that over 80 members of the Legislature are in favor of the State being represented in the National Democratic Convention.

Rencontre on the Avenue—An Editor and a M. C. Pummeling each other.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—An altercation occurred on Pennsylvania Avenue this afternoon between the Hon. Wm. Smith, of Va., and Douglas Wallach, Esq., Editor of the Star. The affair originated in a report which appeared in the Star of yesterday, relative to Gov. Smith's remarks in the House of Representatives.

Blows were exchanged, and a regular rough and tumble fight ensued. Gov. Smith's nose was somewhat damaged in the melee, and Douglas Wallach's fingers badly wounded. No weapons were used on either side.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.

HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.
Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR.

THE 27TH TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on the 8th January, 1856. Application for the entrance of new pupils should be made immediately.

For a circular, apply to the Rector.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3t.

AMBROTYPES.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THERE IS NOTHING MORE BEAUTIFUL, OR that will be more highly appreciated, than one of those almost speaking, life-like pictures which T. J. Havens has concluded to put up *for the very reduced price of* $1, for a short time *only*, thus placing them within the reach of all. Give him a call, or you will lose the chance, we guess.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3t.

M. J. MOORE,

FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

Clothing for Servants.

RECEIVED TO-DAY AN INVOICE OF CHEAP Coats and Pants for servants, which we will sell at a small advance upon cost. We are now reducing Stock, and consequently, many articles will be sold to save cost only.

E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Dec. 17, 1855. 8—tf.
☞ Register copy.

J. M. Lovejoy's Classical, Mathematical, and Military Academy

THE 30TH SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 7th of January, 1856.

The principal will send catalogues to those who may write for particulars.

J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3t.
☞ Spirit of the Age and Petersburg Express copy 3 times.

FRENCH & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON CO., N. C.

ROBERT S. FRENCH & NEILL A. McLEAN have associated in the practice of Law. They will attend the Superior and County Courts of

Cumberland, Robeson,
Bladen, Columbus,
Richmond, New Hanover.
November 25, 1855. 4—6t.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22, 1855.

SPTS. TURP.—The transactions yesterday reached about 700 bbls. at former price—38 cents per gallon. This morning only 20 bbls. have changed hands at above figure.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 404 bbls., and this morning 60 do. at 2 50 for yellow dip, 2 for virgin and $1 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

TAR—Has declined 10 cents with sales yesterday of 335 bbls., at $1 90 @ 2 per bbl.; and this morning 346 do. at lowest figure.

BACON—Sale of 1,000 lbs. N. C. cured at 15 cents per lb. per hog round.

HAY—100 bales Northern make sold yesterday at $1 per 100 lbs., cash.

TIMBER—Sale of one raft extra quality at $10 per m.

ROSIN—Sales yesterday of 500 bbls. Common at $1 05 for large bbls.; and this morning 300 do. do. at $1 for small sizes. No sales of No. 1; little or none on market, and we note some enquiry.

Journal.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 22, 1855.

WHEAT—The offerings for sale to-day of wheat, was quite small, prices as yesterday $1 75 to $1 96 for red and white, and $2 for choice qualities of white. As the holidays are so near at hand, but little will be doing for a week to come.

COTTON—Receipts continue very moderate, sales are made at 8¼, and occasionally 8⅝ for a fine quality.

TOBACCO—The new crop is coming into market, and sales at the warehouses are lugs $3¾ to $5¾. Leaf $6 to $8¼.

FLOUR—City brands of extra $10¼ to $10¾. Superfine $9¼.

GUANO.—$55 to $56, for Peruvian.

BACON.—Virginia hog round 14 to 14¼.

APPLE BRANDY.—70 to 75 cts.

LARD.—In kegs 13—barrels 13 cts.

NORTHERN EXCHANGE.—¾ premium.

FREIGHTS.—Flour to New York, 50 cts; to Boston, 40 cts.

Express.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 22, 1855.

BACON 16¾ cents—CORN, supply good, at 70 cents ₱ bushel—COTTON, sales at 8¼ to 8¾, demand good—FLOUR, receipts light, with sales at $8 50 for family and $8 25 for super—SPTS. TURP. dull at 35 cents.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN REFERRING THE reader to the testimonials of our prominent druggists and well-known citizens to the virtue of Davis' Pain Killer. We have used the article, and found it valuable.—The sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent, as the books of the office will show.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—We first heard of this medicine during a recent visit to the New England States, and being struck with the novelty of the title, were induced to make some inquiry about it; and we were surprised to learn that it was kept constantly in the houses of most of the inhabitants of the cities and villages where we stopped, to be used in cases of sudden attacks of pain, burns, scalds, &c., and we heard it spoken of in terms of high commendation by both druggists and physicians. This much we can with propriety say as journalists, in favor of the article.—[Philadelphia Eagle.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above-named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience, when we say, that it removes pain, as if, by magic, from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used the Pain Killer would willingly be without it constantly in their houses.—[Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.

☞ We presume no Medical Preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well-merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietors.—[Providence Gen. Advertiser.

DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—This article needs no comments from us, but the real worth of so valuable a compound compels us to give publicity to it, in our Transcript. Mr. Perry Davis, the manufacturer and inventor, is a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest respect, and any article he should offer to the public we should have the utmost confidence in. The Pain Killer we keep constantly on hand, and have done so for a number years, and have administered it for ails of all descriptions, both external and internal, and have ever found it to be the BEST remedy extent. We well recollect its first introduction for public patronage; it was then sold in a few shops in this city: look at it now! the world are its patrons. A few days since we published a certificate from Burmah, and we have often seen them from the most remote habitable regions of the globe.

Reader, if you have not a supply on hand, (we trust you have, as it is almost indispensable,) procure it at once, and never be without it again—it will save many a physician's bill.—[Providence Daily Transcript.

Sold by P. E. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensboro'; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; George R. French, Wilmington, and by Druggists & Medical Dealers everywhere

Sept. 20, 1855. 1092—1y.

SEABOARD SAW MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would hereby inform the public generally, that he is now fully prepared to furnish any quantity of clear heart-pine lumber at the above Mill, which is situated on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad at Concord Depot, about eight miles from Weldon, N. C.

Orders from any point on the Petersburg, Wilmington, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will be furnished at the shortest notice, and without delay. Bridge timber of any length or dimensions will be cut and sent to order. Address GEORGE R. JORDAN,
Seaboard P. O., Northampton Co., N. C.
Dec. 25, 1855. 1105—w6w.

5000 FRUIT TREES,

OF THE FINEST SELECT FOREIGN AND NATIVE kinds, are now on their way, by Railroad, to Raleigh, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries—for sale.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and compreheusive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodseaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Saleratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty; and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.

The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.

Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."

Christy Johnson, by ditto.

The Elder Sister. By Marion James.

Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.

Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.

Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.

Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.

Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at

H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.

H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an axe; which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetwon, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE TRAVELING AGENTS? when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealer,
Corner of Sycamore and Bank Sts.

Always on hand between thirty and forty Pianos to select om, nearly all varying in style and finish.

Petersburg, Nov. 27, 1855. 2—

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, Oct. 20 1855. 93—

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.

II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.

CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.

III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.

A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.

IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.

V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Aymas Leigh. $1,25.

GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.

VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.

The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.

A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.

Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.

The Life of Devereux. By his Son.

The Footsteps of St. Paul.

Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.

History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.

The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.

A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.

America. Political and Social. By Schaff.

Fairy Tales of Many Nations.

Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.

Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 7, 1855. 82—

LARGE TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST, EXECUTED to me on the 7th day of November last, by James D. Newsom, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of December next, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, the following valuable property, to wit: That healthy and well improved farm with 370 acres of land in a body, called Margaretta, and only a few minutes ride or walk distant from the Capitol, public offices, Court House, Banks, stores, churches, and schools of the City of Raleigh, having the City open to view, than which there is not a more desirable residence, nor one capable of greater profit, near the seat of Government. The landscape is beautiful, the air balmy and healthful, with delicious spring water issuing from the rocks in the lawn near the dwelling house. This is a well-built, well-finished, and showy house, containing seven good rooms with each a fire-place, besides cellar, porticos, piazzas, closets, and China presses, and in the midst of spacious, well-shaded, and ornamented yards. The out-houses are numerous and excellent of their kind. Rock-cutters say that a surface quarry of the finest building granite can be opened in the front field which would pay a rent of several hundred dollars per year. A rock wall encloses a part of the front field, and may be cheaply extended at pleasure.—There is also the finest kind of clay for brick-making. The front part of this land will be laid off in building lots containing one acre each.

The north part will be laid off in ten small farms, containing about ten acres each, a plan of which will be ready in a few days for exhibition, which will leave about 250 acres in a body, including the buildings. Also, fourteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, 4 mules, 1 horse saddle and bridle, crop of corn, fodder, peas, shucks, stock of cattle and hogs, 1 buggy and harness, 1 barouch and harness, together with all the household and kitchen furniture. Also, one Salamander Safe, and a patent balance, and also, one other tract of land, lying in the county of Wake, near Neuse river, adjoining the lands of John Allen, Moses Allen, Hillor y Thompson, and Peleg Bailey, containing 610 acres, with about 50 acres cleared and under a good fence; the balance of this land is in the original forest, lies well for cultivation, and will produce corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco.

Also, in the town of Milton, Caswell county, on Tuesday the 1st day, of January, 1856, the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, and about 15 comfortable dwelling houses, with lots and gardens attached to each, embracing about 16 or 17 acres of land in all.

The Cotton Factory building is of brick, 46 x 80 feet, four stories high, covered with a zinc roof, and contains nearly two thousand spindles, 14 cards, 2 drawing frames, 20 looms, with all the necessary gearing and machinery for operating the same, with two water wheels and a steam engine attached. A part of the above machinery is new, having been lately purchased, the balance but little worn and capable of doing first-rate work. The Grist Mill is a large building, 50 x 60 feet, containing two new pair Burr Mill-stones for manufacturing flour, with smut mill, elevators, and all other machinery necessary to a first-rate manufacturing mill. Also, a large pair Eusopa's Mill-stones for manufacturing corn meal. These mills have during the last two years been thoroughly repaired at considerable expense, and are thought by many to be the most desirable property in the county of Caswell, being in the town of Milton, on Country Line Cre k, with good boat navigation from near the Mill door to the Richmond and Danville Railroad about five or six miles distant. I deem it unnecessary to say more at present, as those wishing to purchase are requested to examine for themselves. There will also be sold, at the same time and place, a negro man by the name of Willis.

Any part or all of the foregoing property may be sold privately before the day of sale, but if not it will then be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Terms liberal and made known on the day.

The title to all the foregoing property is thought to be indisputable. I shall convey such title as is vested in me by said trust, and no other.

JOHN M. FLEMING, *Trustee.*

Dec. 1, 1855. 3—td.

☞ Register, Raleigh; South-Side Democrat, Petersburg, Va.; and Milton Chronicle copy till day of sale and send bills to Trustee, at Raleigh.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF POWERS OF ATTORNEY executed by five of the heirs of the late Robert Cannon, dec'd, of the City of Raleigh, will be offered at public sale for cash, (unless sooner disposed of privately,) on Saturday the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, in front of the store-house now occupied by Mr. J. Brown, in the City of Raleigh, five-sixths of said store-house and lot appurtenant.

Also, at the same time and place, (unless before that day sold privately,) five-sixths of a tract of woodland containing in the whole, by survey, about 276 acres, situate about four miles north-west of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of George W. Mordecai and the land owned by the late Richard Smith, and recently purchased by Mr. Winder.

The store-house is most eligibly located for mercantile business, and is well known. The woodland is altogether wild, and would make a good farm, the clearing of which alone, by sale of the wood, it is supposed, would well repay a handsome price for the land.

Said estate will be sold without reserve.

W. D. Haywood, Esq., will show the land and plot thereof to any who may desire to purchase.

B. F. MOORE.

December 7, 1855. 5—ts.

The North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JNO. C. PARTRIDGE.

Raleigh, Dec. 11, 1855. 6—4w.

THE HIDDEN PATH.—JUST RECEIVED another supply of this exceedingly interesting work.

W. L. POMEROY.

Oct. 16, 1855. 96—

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing events; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CR[illegible]FIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realised their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between, Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $3 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $3 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and [illegible] Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $3 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

QUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE

Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, Dedication, Literary Reminiscences, Autobiographic Sketches, Essays on Philosophical Writers, and the Theological Essays, in separate volumes, uniform with the following:

The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 18, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 18, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 18, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,

Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,

MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)

West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 Bags of Salt—Liverpool and Grn'd Alum.
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 8 qrs. wide, **Bleaching, Goods for Gentlemen's wear,** such as **Cassimeres, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** A fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 28, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY of October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7, o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by [illegible] where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1855. 90—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 75 cents.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $5 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHE those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of

E. L. HARDING.

Oct. 12, '55. 93—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Attorney at Law,

[illegible]

Courts of Wake. He is to be found [illegible] by the late Hon. Wm. H. [illegible]

Raleigh, January 3, 1855. 16—wtfweow.

JAMES A. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1855. 66—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. Miller, S. H. Rogers.

October 25, 1854. 86—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,

Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P.